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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/854,977	05/14/2001	Scott LeKuch	YOR920000703US1	9087

7590 09/29/2005
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EXAMINER

VO, HUYEN X

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2655

DATE MAILED: 09/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/854,977

Applicant(s)

LEKUCH ET AL.

Examiner

Huyen X. Vo

Art Unit

2655

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant has submitted an amendment, filed 8/5/2005, amending the base claims 1, 11, and 21, while arguing to traverse prior art rejection based on the amended limitation (*referring to claim amendment and the remarks section*). Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by claim amendment in view of Marmor (*US 6601108*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 8, 11-14, 18, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Funyu (*US 6320587*) in view of Marmor (*US 6601108*).

4. As per claims 1, 11, and 21, Funyu discloses the following limitations: a communication link for bi-directionally providing a communication channel between a host computing device and a companion computing device (*communication network - 34, FIG. 2a*); said companion computing device comprising a display and further comprising a control device for transmitting a request for a language element to said

Art Unit: 2655

host computing device over said communication link (*www client (35, FIG. 2a) comprising display (62e, FIG. 2b) and inherently comprising a processor which makes a request to download the fonts over the computer network (col. 7, lines 58-62)*); host computing device being responsive to a receipt of said request for a language element for transmitting to said companion computing device an image representation (*bitmap, FIG. 6*) of the requested language element over said communication link for display on said companion display device (*WWW server, (31, FIG. 2a) which downloads fonts to the client device (Col. 7, lines 58-62)*), wherein said language element being a symbol representative of a complete message to be presented as part of the user interface of the companion device, wherein said message is comprised of either multiple characters of arbitrary language, character set or a graphic icon (*col. 8, line 59 to col. 9, line 25, referring to the Response to Amendment section for explanation*), wherein said complete message is formatted for display device and comprises bitmap (*font conversion, Col. 7, lines 58-62*).

Funyu fails to specifically disclose that the companion computing device, without conversion from character codes to graphic elements, presents said bit map as a full screen image on said display device. However, Marmor teaches a remote converter for converting incompatible portions of the HTML file for the client device (*figure 1A and/or referring to col. 9, lines 34-67*).

Since Funyu and Marmor are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

Art Unit: 2655

time of invention to modify Funyu by incorporating the teaching of Marmor in order to support resource-limited client device to display multiple languages.

5. As per claims 2, 4, 14, 12, and 22, Funyu further discloses a server (host computer) with database (storing unit, 32, FIG. 2a), which stores font data in a bitmap (image) representation (bitmap data, FIG. 6) or character code representation (character code, FIG. 6).

6. As per claims 3, and 13, Funyu further discloses that a database stores fonts of other foreign languages (Col. 9, lines 11-17).

7. As per claims 8, 18, and 23, Funyu further discloses storing fonts on the client machine (Col. 8, lines 2-4).

8. Claims 5-7, 15-17, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Funyu (US 6320587) in view of Marmor (US 6601108), and further in view of Korpela (<http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/chars.html>).

9. As per claims 5-7, 15-17, and 24, Funyu discloses a server (host device) dynamically creating font resources (image/bitmap representation) corresponding to character media data (Col. 5, lines 60-63). As shown in FIG. 6, the result of such conversion is a font comprising a bitmap (image) representation of a character.

Art Unit: 2655

Funyu does not explicitly disclose that the language elements (character media data) are stored in textual form, as ASCII or Unicode codes. However, FIG. 6 does show that the resulting fonts contain character codes. Korpela teaches that the text codes, such as ASCII and Unicode and their corresponding conversion to images (bitmaps) are extremely well known in the art. (See Jukka Korpela, "A tutorial on character code issues", <http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/chars.html>). In addition, font data of Funyu already contains textual codes (character codes, FIG. 6) and hence, the server must necessarily have this information on hand during the creation of font resources.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Funyu and Marmor to create font resources from text (ASCII, Unicode, etc, as suggested by Korpela), because this method is notoriously well-known in the art and would allow Funyu's system to offload the process of font data creation from the computationally weaker client machines to a dedicated server (Col. 6, lines 19-25).

10. Claims 9-10 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Funyu (US 6320587) in view of Marmor (US 6601108), and further in view of Official Notice.

11. As per claims 9 and 19, Funyu does not disclose that a companion computing device comprises a digitizer input system having an electronic pen or stylus for

Art Unit: 2655

handwritten information. However, Funyu does suggest that a user terminal can be a PDA (Col. 2, lines 14-16). The examiner takes the official notice that it is extremely well known that a typical PDA comprises an electronic pen/stylus for the input of handwritten information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Funyu and Marmor to use a PDA with a styluses/electronic pens, as these are exactly the limited capacity processing devices that his invention attempts to improve (Col. 6, lines 19-25) by offloading font processing to dedicated servers.

12. As per claims 10, and 20, Funyu does not explicitly disclose a communication link (network), which is either wireless or wired (wire-line). However, Funyu further discloses a network, such as LAN, connecting a client and a server (Col. 9, lines 55-61). The examiner takes the official notice that both wireless (802.1 1b) and wire-line LANS (Ethernet) are extremely well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Funyu and Marmor to use either wireless or wire-line network, as this is well-known in the art and would ensure that Funyu's system would operate with both wireless (laptops) and wire-line (desktops, workstations, etc.) environments.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huyen X. Vo whose telephone number is 571-272-7631. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne Young can be reached on 571-272-7582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

HXV

9/10/2005

W. R. YOUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER